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1		1.1
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3		4.1
3		5.1
4		6.1
4		7.1
6	:	
6		1.3
19		2.2
23		3.2
25	:	
24		1.3
24		2.3

24	1.2.3
26	2.2.3
26	3.2.3
27	4.2.3
28	:
28	1.4
37	2.4
39	

28		.1
29		.2
30		.3
31		.4
	(%20 %15 %10 %5)	
32		.5
	(%20 %15 %10 %5)	
33		.6
	(%20 %15 %10 %5)	
34		.7
35		.8

7	(1)
8	(2)
8	(3)
9	(4)
9	(5)
10	(6)



**2016**

(WINGEN3)

(200)

(12)

.(1)

(0)

(%5)

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(%10 %5)

(%20 %15)

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## **Abstract**

### **The impact of missing values ratio and the method of handling on accuracy of estimating simple regression equation parameters**

**Omran Ismail Allasasmeh**

**Mu'tah University, 2016**

The aim of this study is to know the impact of the percentage of loss in values and processing methods on the accuracy of the estimation of parameters of regression equation is simple, and the comparison of methods used in the study and determine the best treatment methods for these percentages of lost data, in order to achieve this goal the researcher using the program (WINGEN3) to generate two responses each test component (12) paragraph difficulty coefficient variability, spread over (200) responsive natural distribution, Central algorithmic (0), standard deviation (1).

The results of the study showed that the percentage of loss (5%) have an effect on the accuracy of the parameters of the regression equation is simple when you compare the original simple regression equation without loss with simple regression equation after loss, compare residuals boxes each, as well as find that processing method with multiple recovery are better, the absence of differences back to the way when different loss ratios resulting in no impact to estimate the accuracy of the parameters of the regression equation. Also, the study found that treatment is not recommended for deletion used to having influence in the estimation of parameters of regression equation, the study also found that treatment center when the proportions (5%, 10%) have no impact on the estimation of the accuracy of the parameters of the regression equation on the contrary when the loss ratios (15%, 20%), there is an effect on the accuracy of the estimation of parameters of regression equation.

: **1.1**

.(Little & Rubin,1987)

(Ludlow & OLEARY,1999)

McKnight, Sidani & )

(Mcknight, Figueredo, 2007

(Schafer & Graham, 2002)

(Peugh & Enders 2004)

(Methods Depend on Deletion)

(Imputation)

: **2.1**

(%5)

(Graham ,2009)

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: 3.1

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.(%20 %15 %10 %5)

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.(%20 %15 %10 %5)

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: 4.1

.

: 5.1



(Population)

:

.5

:(Generated Data)

.6

( WINGEN3 )

: (Simple linear regression)

.7

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{a} + bx_i + \hat{e}$$

:

:

$\hat{y}_i$

$x_i$

$\hat{e}$

$x_i$

$\hat{y}_i$

$\hat{a}$

$b$

: 1.2

.(2016 )  
(Mislevy & Wu,1988)

(Huisman,Korl & Vansonderem, 1998)

: :

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(2013 )  
 (Pattern)  
 – (Mechanism)  
 ( ) .  
 Little & –  
 : (Rubin ,2002 )  
 (Univariate Pattern) (Arbitrary Pattern )  
 (Enders ,2010) (Monotone Pattern)  
 :  
 (General Pattern) (Arbitrary Pattern) .1  
 .( )


(1)

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 : (Univariate Pattern) .  
 .  
 )  
 (


(2)

:(Monotone Pattern)

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I+1 , I +2 , ... )

(i)

(, n

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(3)

:(Unit Nonresponse Pattern)

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(4)

:(The planned Missing Data Pattern) .

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(5)

:(Latent Variable Pattern) (

: (Algorithms)  
(Multilevel Models; Raudenbush & Bryk,2002,PP.440-444) .


(6)

(Missing Values Mechanisms)

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:(Little & rubin,2002)

:(Missing Completely At Random)(MCAR)

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(Little,1988)

.(SPSS)

:(Missing At Random)(MAR)

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( )

:(Missing Not At Random)(MNAR)

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(MNAR)

(MAR)

.(Schafer & Graham,2002)

(Peugh & Enders 2004)

.( Schafer & Graham 2002)

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 :  
 (Methods Depend on Deletion)  
 . (Imputation)  
 .( )  
 ) (Estimation)

.  
 :  
 : (Case Deletion) -1  
 (Witta & Kaiser,1991)

(Available- case Analysis) (List wise Deletion)  
 (SPSS)

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 .  
 (MCAR)

.(Gemici, Bednarz, & LIM, 2012)

Figueredo, McKnight, McKnight & )

(Graham, 2009)

(Sidani, 2000)

(MCAR)

.(%5 )

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.(Witta, 2002)

(Graham, 2009)

.

:( Method)

:

-2

.(2013 )

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

:

∑

∑ x

: n

Multiple Imputation :

-3

:(Method)(MI)

: (Little & Rubin,2002)

(Analysis) (Imputation)

.(Pooling)

(m)

$$\bar{Q}_i = \frac{\sum_m \hat{Q}_m}{M}$$

:

$\hat{Q}$

$\bar{Q}$

(B)

$$B = \frac{\sum_m (\hat{Q}_m - \bar{Q}_i)^2}{M-1}$$



:(u)

$$\bar{u} = 1/m \sum \hat{u}$$

:

.(Q)

:u

.(m)

:u

:(T)

$$T = \bar{u} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)B$$

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.(SPSS)

( )

( )

(simple linear regression)

(2001 ) .(multiple regression)

:(description) :

:(estimation and prediction)

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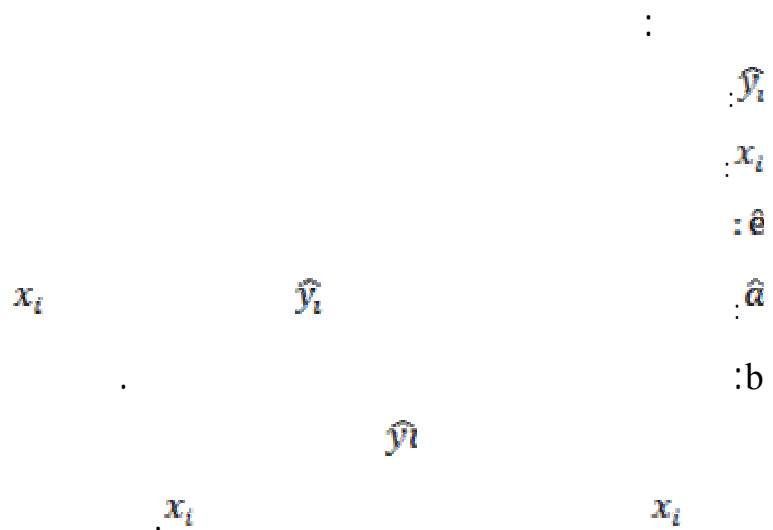
:(control)

(ordinary least square)

b a

(simple linear regression)

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{a} + bx_i + \hat{e}$$



.(y)

(x)

.(2005 )

(2008 )

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 .(2008 )  
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 :  
 .(F-test)  
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 .( )  
 :  
 .(t-test)

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.OLS

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:

: (Normality test)

~j

(t)

(f)

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30

.(Palta & Mari ,2003)

:

-

(t)

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(  $r^2$  ) (f)

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%40

%30

%60

.(2008 )

:Homoscedasticity ( ) -

biased .

.(Berk ,Richard 2003)

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: 3.2

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(Wayman , 2003 )

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( ) ( ) :  
(%18 %11) ( )

19373

%15

.(Hawthorn & Eliot , 2005 )

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(1200)

(25,50,100,200,400)

(%60 %40 %20)

(%60 %40 %20)

( t-test)

.(Alison ,2006 )

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(500)

(%50 %20 %5 %1)

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(2010 )

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2010-2009 20

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(Cokluk & Kayri,2011)

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(%0) (%20) (%15)

(%15)

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200

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- %0)

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(2012 )

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80

(%5)

(MI)

(EM)

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(EAP)

(ML)

(ML)

.(EAP)

(MI)

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(EM)

.(EAP)

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(2013 )

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(1400)

(100)

(2.5) (-2.5)

(2) (0.1)

(EXCEL) (SPSS)



(%30 %20 %15 %5)

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. (%5)

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.(%5)

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**4.2**

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:

**1.3**

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**2.3**

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**1.2.3**

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(WINGEN3)

(200)

12

(1)

( )

(Lord,1980)

:

(x)

.(dependent)

(y)

(independent)

·

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

: (SPSS)

%5

.(SPSS)

%10

.(SPSS)

%15

.(SPSS)

%20

.(SPSS)

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(SPSS)

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(%20 %15 %10 %5)

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.f

t

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

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)

.(f)

(t)

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

:

)

.(f)

(t)

: **2.2.3**

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

: (SPSS)

%5

.(SPSS)

%10

.(SPSS)

%15

.(SPSS)

%20

.(SPSS)

: **3.2.3**

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: (SPSS)

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(%20 %15 %10 %5)

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)

t

.f

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

:

)

(t)

.(f)

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

:

)

(t)

.(f)

### 4.2.3

(Y)

(X)

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1.4

" :  
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"

(t-test)

(1)

(t-test) : (4 3 2 1)

(1)

t		B A		Durbin		
. 000	5.402	0.860	4.605	1.991	0.96	0
.000	5.159	0.854	5.150	1.991	0.94	%5
.000	5.970	0.827	7.481	1.997	0.91	%10
.000	7.257	0.769	12.28	2.237	0.83	%15
.000	10.91	0.656	20.70	2.139	0.74	%20

(1)

(b)

(a)

(t)

(a)

(2)

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		<hr/>		Durbin		
	t	B	A			
. 000	5.402	0.860	4.605	1.991	0.96	0
.000	5.338	0.860	4.580	1.992	0.96	%5
.000	5.046	0.863	4.381	2.004	0.96	%10
.000	3.787	0.875	3.547	2.081	0.96	%15
.011	2.573	0.889	2.541	2.093	0.95	%20

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(2)

(0.96-0.95)

(a)

(b)

(t)

(a)

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(3)

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t		B		A		Durbin	
.000	5.471	0.860	4.628	1.970	0.96	%5	
.000	5.506	0.858	4.712	1.947	.096	%10	
.000	5.379	0.859	4.885	1.990	0.96	%15	
.000	5.442	0.853	5.240	1.892	0.95	%20	

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(3)

(0.96-0.95)

(b)

(a)

(t)

(a)

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(6 5 4)

(6 5 4)

(4)

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

	F				
					*
.000	5112.416	15786.597	1	15786.597	
		3.088	198	611.403	
			199	16398.000	
					%5 *
.000	3661.571	15556.766	1	15556.766	
		4.249	198	841.234	
			199	16398.000	
					%10
.000	2147.551	15013.761	1	15013.761	
		6.991	198	1384.239	
			199	16398.000	
					% 15
.000	990.928	13667.133	1	13667.133	
		13.792	198	2730.867	
			199	16398.000	
					%20
.000	560.763	12234.970	1	12234.970	
		21.818	198	4320.050	
			199	16555.020	

(4)

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

P.value : (4)  
%5

. (%20 %15 10 %5)

(5)

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

F				
				%5
.000	5050.4	15779.375	1	15779.375
		3.124	198	618.625
			199	16398.000
				%10
.000	4963.4	15768.949	1	15768.949
		3.177	198	629.051
			199	16398.000
				%15
.000	4378.9	15688.621	1	15688.621
		3.583	198	709.379
			199	16398.000
				%20
.000	4074.2	15787.767	1	15787.767
		3.875	198	767.253
			199	1655.020

P.value : (5)  
%5

(6) (%20 %15 10 %5)

(6)

(%20 %15 %10 %5)

F					
.000	5085.87	15783.525	1	15783.52	
		3.103	198	614.475	%5
			199	16398.00	
.000	5053.88	15779.782	1	15779.78	
		3.122	198	618.218	%10
			199	16398.00	
.000	4184.05	15657.067	1	15657.07	
		3.742	198	740.933	%15
			199	16398.00	
.000	3927.21	15760.420	1	15760.42	
		4.013	198	794.600	%20
			199	16555.02	
P.value : (6) %5					

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 " :  
 " .(20 %15 %10 %5)  
 (4-1) :

(t-test)

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 " :  
 .(%20 %15 %10 %5)

. (7) .(%20 %15 10 %5)  
 (7)

T				
		4.86790	3.0570	
.036	-2.112	9.37103	4.2062	%5
.002	-3.085	18.70596	6.9212	%10
.000	-5.629	26.69611	13.6543	%15
.004	-2.906	38.97971	21.6002	%20



.  
 (%5)  
 (%5) (.092)  
 (%5)  
 (.353) (%10)  
 (%5)  
 (%10)  
 (.005) (%15)  
 (%5)  
 (%15)  
 (%15)  
 (.028) (%20)  
 (%5)  
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 (%20)  
 (%5)  
 (%5) (.742)  
 (%5)  
 (%5)  
 %5  
 (.745) (%10)

(%5)

(%10)

(%10)

(.052)

(%15)

(%5)

(%15)

(%15)

(%20)

%5

(.057)

(%20)

(%20)

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(%20 %15 %10 %5)

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2.4

-1

(%20%15 %10 %5)

%5)

-2

(%20 %15)

(%10

-3

.(%20 %5)

-4

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**2016:**

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